

Sadao SUZUKI\*: New or noteworthy plants of  
Japanese Bambusaceae (4)\*\*

鈴木貞雄\*: 日本タケ科植物新知見 (4)

10) The taxonomic positions of *Sasa ishizuchiana* Makino ex Koidzumi and *S. Kurokawana* Makino

The name *Sasa ishizuchiana* Makino first appeared on the label for the specimens from Mt. Ishizuchi, Ehime Prefecture preserved in Kyoto University. Koidzumi (1934a) reported it validly with English description, and referred to sect. Crassinodi. The specimens were collected by two collectors, Z. Tashiro (28, Aug. 1928) and M. Kusumoto (2, Aug. 1915), and I selected the former as the lectotype. The lectotype consists of specimens, which are very small, about 30 cm in height, so they seem to be Crassinodi-species at a glance as decided by Koidzumi. But judging from the branching culms, I (1965) regarded it as the young or undergrown individuals of a species of sect. Sasa not Crassinodi, and specifically it would be *S. palmata* (Marliac) Nakai var. *Niijimai* (Tatewaki ex Nakai) S. Suzuki.

A half year later, however, Koidzumi (1934) referred the species to the sect. Monilicladiae. The specimens which his judgement was presumably based on were collected from Mt. Dōgamori, Ishizuchi mountain system, and look very much like sect. Sasa, rather than Monilicladiae. Moreover, it was doubtful whether the specimens were entirely conspecific with the lectotype or not.

On the other hand, T. Makino (1931) described *S. Kurokawana* Makino based on the specimens collected by T. Kurokawa at Hakuhō Park, Ueno-shi, prov. Iga (Mie Pref.). T. Nakai (1934a) referred it to sect. Sasa, and regarded *S. ishizuchiana* Makino ex Koidzumi as its synonym. Although the type specimens preserved in the University of Tokyo are small for sect. Sasa (culms are 40 cm in height, and 70 cm including the scapes) as Nakai indicated, they seem to be classified under the section by having branching culms, and *S. ishizuchiana* Makino ex Koidzumi seems to be identical with them.

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\*\* Continued from Journ. Jap. Bot. 60: 338-342, 1985.

Nevertheless the type locality of *S. Kurokawana* Makino, Mie Pref., is in the Crassinodi-area completely, so I have felt anxious for a long time about the occurrence of sect. *Sasa* in the area. Investigating specimens collected in Ishizuchi Mountains and anywhere else in Shikoku, and a lot of specimens collected by many botanists, I found that no species of sect. *Sasa* grows wild in Shikoku. Moreover, as mentioned in my previous papers, the sect. *Monilicladae* has a tendency to become abnormal in branching, falsely looking like sect. *Sasa* at first sight. *Sasa Kurokawana* and *S. ishizuchiana* must be such abnormal types of *Monilicladae*, and they should be considered identical with *Sasa Tsuboiana* Makino (sect. *Monilicladae*). Therefore, I propose to relegate them from synonyms of *S. palmata* var. *Niijimai* (sect. *Sasa*) to ones of *S. Tsuboiana* Makino.

*Sasa Tsuboiana* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26: 23 (1912); Suzuki in Jap. Journ. Bot. 19: 99 (1965); in Hikobia 4: 326 (1965) et 7: 95 (1975); Index Jap. Bamb. 162, 346 (1978); in Journ. Jap. Bot. 58: 20 (1983) et 60: 338 (1985).

*S. Kurokawana* Makino in Journ. Jap. Bot. 7: 27 (1931); Nakai ibid. 10: 557 (1934)—*S. palmata* var. *Niijimai* (Tatewaki ex Nakai) S. Suzuki f. *Kurokawana* (Makino) S. Suzuki in Jap. Journ. Bot. 19: 109 (1965), syn. nov.

*S. ishizuchiana* Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3: 26 et 153 (1934), syn. nov.

Nom. Jap. Ibuki-zasa, Tsuboi-zasa.

Specim. exam. Honshu. Pref. Mie: Hakuhō Park, Ueno-shi (T. Kurokawa, Jun. 23, 1931—type of *S. Kurokawana* Makino in *tr*); ibid. (T. Kurokawa, Jun. 25, 1932—Nakai's syntype of *S. Kurokawana* Makino in *tr*); Mt. Gozaisho, Komono-machi, Mie-gun (S. Okuda, Jul. 10, 1983). Shikoku. Pref. Ehime: Mt. Ishizuchi (Z. Tashiro, Aug. 28, 1928—lectotype of *S. ishizuchiana* Makino ex Koidz. in KYO); ibid. (S. Suzuki 9667, Aug. 21, 1980); Tsuchigoya, Mt. Ishizuchi (Z. Tashiro, Aug. 12, 1938, as *S. ishizuchiana* in KYO); ibid. (M. Fujita 172, Nov. 4, 1979); Mt. Dōgamori, Ishizuchi mountain system (G. Koidzumi, Aug. 8, 1934, as *S. ishizuchiana* in KYO et *tr*); ibid. (M. Fujita 1339, Jul. 27, 1983); Aina Pass, Kamiukena-gun. (K. Akutagawa, Nov. 23, 1934, as *S. Kurokawana* in *tr*). Pref. Tokushima: Mt. Ohtakisan, Mima-gun (K. Abe 19433, Aug. 3, 1963).

Distrib. Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, Japan.

11) New synonym of *Pleioblastus Chino* (Franch. et Savat.) Makino

***Pleioblastus Chino*** (Franch. et Savat.) Makino in Journ. Jap. Bot. 3: 23

(1926) ; Nakai ibid. 10: 289 (1934) ; Suzuki in Hikobia 8: 65 (1977) ; Index Jap. Bamb. 304 et 367 (1978) — *Bambusa Chino* Franch. et Savat., Enum. Pl. Jap. 2: 183 (1879), n. n. et 2: 607 (1879), cum diagn. latin. ; Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 7: 720 (1899) — *Arundinaria Simonii* var. *Chino* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14: 98 (1900) ; Matsumura, Ind. Pl. Jap. 2: 89 (1905), p. p. — *Arundinaria Chino* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26: 14 (1912), p. p. — *Nipponocalamus Chino* (Franch. et Savat.) Nakai, l. c. 18: 352 (1942).

Nom. Jap. Azuma-nezasa, Shinagawa-zasa.

Distrib. Central and northern Honshu and Hokkaido, Japan.

Synonyms: *Pleioblastus vaginatus* (Hackel) Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. 9: 236 (1933) et 10: 215 (1934) — *Arundinaria vaginata* Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 7: 717 (1899) — *Pleioblastus Chino* (Franch. et Savat.) Makino var. *Laydeckeri* (Bean) Makino in Journ. Jap. Bot. 3: 23 (1926) — *Nipponocalamus vaginatus* (Hackel) Nakai, l. c. 18: 367 (1942) — *Pleioblastus Chino* (Franch. et Savat.) Makino f. *vaginatus* (Hackel) Muroi et Okamura in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr. 466 (1961) — *P. Chino* var. *vaginatus* (Hackel) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8: 65 (1977) ; Index Jap. Bamb. 306 et 368 (1978), syn. nov.

Nom. Jap. Hakone-dake.

Specim. exam. Honshu. Pref. Kanagawa: Hakone (J. Matsumura 296, sine die—type in TI) ; Tōnomine, Hakone (S. Suzuki 9020, May 8, 1966) ; Sengoku-barra, Hakone (S. Suzuki 9111, Aug. 19, 1968) ; Shinbuji Hill, Zushi-shi (T. Nakai, Jun. 14, 1931, as *Pleioblastus gracilis* Nakai in TI). Pref. Miyagi: Aobayama, Sendai-shi (A. Kimura 5120, Oct. 17, 1958) ; Miyagi-machi, Miyagi-gun (S. Suzuki 9654, Aug. 2, 1980). Pref. Tochigi: Shiobara-machi, Shioya-gun (S. Suzuki 1150, Aug. 18, 1932).

Distrib. Central and northern Honshu, Japan.

*Pleioblastus vaginatus* (Hackel) Nakai is a form with smaller and narrower leaves of *P. Chino* (Franch. et Savat.) Makino. Such a form is very common at the type locality, Hakone, Kanagawa Prefecture, and its neighborhood, but the leaves are not small in Kanto and Tohoku districts. Originally the leaves of *P. Chino* are very variable in size and width, then no distinct difference is observed between *P. vaginatus* and *P. Chino*, occupied by the various intermediate forms. Accordingly *P. vaginatus* is better to be reduced as a synonym of *P. Chino*.

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10) 私は三重県上野市産のイガザサ *Sasa Kurokawana* Makino と愛媛県石鎚山産のイシヅチザサ *S. ishizuchiana* Makino et Koidzumi をチマキザサ節 Sect. *Sasa* のルベシペザサ *S. palmata* var. *Niijimai* (Tatewaki ex Nakai) S. Suzuki のシノニムとして処理してきた。しかし近年になって四国にはチマキザサ節が自生しないことがわかり、また三重県は完全にミヤコザサ帯のなかなので、そこにチマキザサ節があるのはおかしいことから、これら 2 種について再検討した。前報で述べたように、アマギザサ節 *Monilicladae* は生育地によって枝のでかたに変化があり、そのためチマキザサ節と見誤ることがしばしばある。イガザサとイシヅチザサはまさにそのような型のもの

であることがわかった。そのため両種はアマギザサ節のイブキザサ *S. Tsuboiana* Makino のシノニムに移すこととした。イブキザサは石鎚山をはじめ四国の諸所にも多く、また三重県では上野市のほか、御在所岳にも産し、太平洋型気候区のササである。

11) ハコネダケ *Pleioblastus vaginatus* (Hackel) Nakai は神奈川県箱根から報告されたネザサ類の 1 種で、それはアズマネザサ *P. Chino* (Franch. et Savat.) Makino の葉が小さく、かつ狭い一型である。箱根およびその近辺にはとくに多く、またそのほかの関東地方や東北地方にも少なくない。アズマネザサとハコネダケは多くの中間型で連続していて、両者の間に線を引くことはほとんど不可能である。そのためハコネダケをアズマネザサに統合した方がよいと考える。

□国際シダ学連合 (編) : **IAP Pteridophyte Bibliography 1982/83** 52 pp. 1985. British Museum (Natural History), London. £1.50 (US \$ 3.50). International Association of Pteridologists が雑誌・単行本を問わず全世界のシダ学に関する論文を集録したもので、上の 2 年間の情報を搜すのに便利である。内容は分類や細胞学だけでなくシダ学の全般にわたっていて、成分やその生理作用に及ぶ論文まで含んでいるが、小地域のフロラのようなものは抜いてある。著者名の A B C 順の配列で 783 項目、項目ごとに年号、表題、発表誌名、ページなどが載っていて、コメントなどは付いてない。次回は 1984/85 が出る予定になっている。

(伊藤 洋)

□Panday, Krishnakumar: **Fodder trees and tree fodder in Nepal** 107 pp. 1982. Sahayogi Prakasan, Tripureshwar, Kathmandu, Nepal. ネパールの自然破壊の原因は自然的条件や人口問題が根本原因ではあるが、その直接原因は耕作や飼育動物の放牧とその飼料採取による裸地化にあることは、誰もが指摘するところである。本書は永年ヒマラヤの農村改善に取り組んでいる Swiss Development Cooperation と Swiss Federal Institute of Forestry Research の研修を受けた著者の研究成果で、植物や農村景観の美しいカラー印刷はスイスでなされている。内容はまずネパールにおける現状をのべ、浸食による被害にもかかわらず飼料の需要のまえに植生破壊が進行し、植林の試みはなかなか成功しないことをのべる。ついで主要な飼料植物の記述とその含有成分について、分析結果に基づいた記述がある。最後に飼料植物の増殖について種々の考察がおこなわれ、さらに有用な飼料植物の調査研究についても言及されている。これらの記述は統計や分析による数字的根拠に立ってなされている。われわれも発展途上国での調査に、純学術の上にこういう観点も加えることができれば、一層歓迎されることだろう。普通種の *Leucosceptrum canum* が学名不明とされているのはちょっとまずかった。

(金井弘夫)